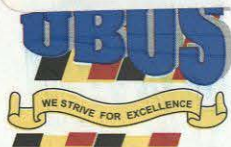


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International & Area Studies Ref
Africana [non-circulating]
HA1977.U35 A28
2014



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

2014
STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

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October, 2014



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2014

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

FOREWORD

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is committed to the production and dissemination of integrated statistical information that meet the international standards quality requirements.

This Statistical Abstract is UBOS's prime annual publication through which key statistical information derived from the latest surveys, censuses and administrative records of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are disseminated.

The information presented in the 2014 Statistical Abstract covers statistics on the Environmental, Demographic, Socio-economic, Production and Macroeconomic sectors. Information on these sectors is presented on either a Calendar Year (Jan-Dec) or Financial Year (July-June) basis, depending on availability of data.

The Bureau would like to appreciate the continued cooperation of MDAs in availing the requisite data to produce this publication. In a special way, I wish to thank the 2014 Statistical Abstract committee that compiled this publication. The Bureau welcomes constructive comments from stakeholders that aim at enhancing the quality of its future publications.

Copies of this publication are available at the Bureau's head office, Statistics House, Plot 9, Colville Street, Kampala. They can also be obtained from the official UBOS website: www.ubos.org.

It is my sincere hope that the statistical information in this publication will be used by the readers to make informed decisions.



Ben Paul Mungyereza
Executive Director

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASL	Above Sea Level
Bill.Shs	Billion Shillings
BOP	Balance of Payments
BMUs	Beach Management Units
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CG	Central Government
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CIS	Community Information System
CPAE	Consumption Per Adult Equivalent
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Construction Sector Index
CY	Calendar Year
DAP	Deposit Administrative Plan
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DPT3	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
EAC	East African Community
EPS	Express Penalty Scheme
EU	European Union
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIR	Gross Intake Ratio
GO	Gross Output
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
H/C	Health Centre
HEP	Hydro-Electric Power
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HFI	Health Facility Inventory
HH	Household
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IoP	Index of Production
IC	Intermediate Consumption
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
IDO	Industrial Diesel Oil
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPT	Intermittent Presumptive Treatment
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority

KWh	Kilo Watt Hours
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
Mbps	Mega bits per second
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
Mill.Shs	Million shillings
Mm	Millimeters
MRH	Mean Relative Humidity
Mt	Metric tonnes
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
MW	Mega Watts
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
na	Not Available
nes	Not elsewhere stated
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OPI	Occupational Permits Issued
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PPI	Producer Price Index
PHP	Private Health Practitioner
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations
PPI-M	Producer Price Index-Manufacturing
PPI-H&R	Producer Price Index-Hotels and Restaurants
PNFP	Private Not For Profit
PS	Plans Submitted
RH	Relative Humidity
SADC	Southern African Development Community
Shs	Shillings
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
Sq.Kms	Square Kilometers
TEs	Traditional Exports
THF	Tropical High Forest
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TT	Tetanus
UA	Urban Authorities
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited

UHSBS	Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey
ULFS	Urban Labour Force Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEPI	Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunisation
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNMHCP	Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UTA	Uganda Tea Association
UTL	Uganda Telecommunication Limited
VA	Value Added
VCs	Vulnerable Children
WHO	World Health Organisation
Common Symbol	
"-"	Not Applicable/Not Available

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Statistical Abstract is an annual publication compiled by Uganda Bureau of Statistics, which provides the statistical summary on various socio-economic indicators for Uganda. Some figures in this edition may vary from those in the earlier editions due to the updates. Note that most of the 2013 and 2013/14 data presented in this edition are provisional and could be revised in subsequent publications.

This publication is divided into four major chapters which are preceded by a glossary of definitions and general information on Uganda. A set of Statistical Appendix Tables that are serialized, using a combination of numbers and alphabets, such as Table 1.1A, Table 2.3 B etc, are also provided for the readers' information. The reader is encouraged to refer to such tables while reading the text. It should be noted that the number of districts has been increasing. However, some information in this issue is presented basing on the 80 districts as of July- 2007, where this is the case, it is always reflected. Other information is presented basing on the 112 districts as of July 2012.

Chapter one presents environmental statistics covering land, climate, forestry and water supply with the following highlights:

Land

- Uganda has a total area of 241,550.7 square kilometers.
- Open Water bodies cover 36,527.4 square kilometers (15.1 percent of Uganda's total area).
- Wetlands cover 4,500 square kilometers (1.9 percent of Uganda's total area).
- Land area is 200,523.2 square kilometers (83.0 percent of Uganda's total area).
- Agricultural land decreased from 99,703.1 sq. kms in 2005 to 91,151.8 sq. km in 2010.
- Built up land area increased by more than 10-Fold between 2005 and 2010.

Forests

- Forest area reduced significantly by 28.5 percent between 2005 and 2010
- Woodlands cover declined by about 29 percent between 1990 and 2005
- Total forest cover declined by 27 percent between 1990 and 2005.
- Percentage change in forest cover indicates an average decline of 1.8 percent per year.
- Round wood production increased by 1,818,000 tonnes (4.2 percent) in 2013.

Climate

- In 2013, Kampala, Lira and Soroti recorded higher rainfall above their long term annual averages. Kasese, Masindi, Mbarara and Tororo recorded rainfall below their long term annual averages.
- The long term minimum temperature (2009-2013) for selected centres showed that Jinja had the lowest minimum temperature in the last five years while Gulu had the highest mean minimum temperature.
- Entebbe and Jinja had generally high mean relative humidity at 06:00 hrs throughout 2013 ranging between 77 and 86 percent.

Water Supply

- Total water produced by NWSC increased from 81.6 million cubic meters in FY 2011/12 to 87.3 million cubic meters in FY 2012/13
- Gulu and Lugazi registered the highest increments in water production of 65.7 percent and 43.4 percent respectively
- Mbale and Lira registered declines of 0.4 percent and 2.1 percent respectively

Chapter Two presents Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistics relating to Population, Education, Labour Force, Employment and Earning, Income and Expenditure, Public Health and Crime. Below are highlights of the chapter:

Demographic and socio economic statistics

- According to 2014 NPHC Provisional results;
 - Population was 34.9 million persons.
 - Annual Population growth rate between 2002 and 2014 censuses was 3.03 percent.
 - 2014 population density was 174 persons per square kilometer.
 - Sex Ratio was 94.5 percent in 2014.
- According to the 2011 UDHS;
 - Total fertility rate was 6.2 children per woman.
 - Infant mortality rate was 54 deaths per 1000 live birth.
 - Under five mortality rate was 90 deaths per 1000 live birth.

Labour force, Employment and Earnings

- Uganda's working population increased from 12.9 million in 2009/10 to 13.9 million in 2012/13.
- The proportion of working females decreased from 52 percent in 2009/10 to 51 percent in 2012/13.
- 72 percent of the working population was engaged in the Agriculture sector in 2012/13.
- Only 19.8 percent of the females in the work force have attained at least secondary school
- The share of the jobs advertised in the Public Administration sub-sector decreased 50 percent in 2013.

Household expenditure

- There was a 2.4% decline in monthly household expenditure between 2009/10 and 2012/13
- Per capita expenditure registered a real increase of 15% in western rural
- The proportion of the poor population reduced from 24.5 to 19.7% corresponding to about 6.7 million people.
- 46% of the household expenditure was on food, beverages and tobacco
- Nationally, on average, income inequality reduced from 0.426 to 0.395

Health

- Malaria remains the highest cause of both morbidity and mortality among the children below 5 years of age followed by cough.
- Kiruhura and Bukwo districts registered the lowest percentage of fully immunized children under one year.

Crime

- The prison population increased by 12.5 percent in 2013 and 56 percent of them were on remand.
- There was a 16 percent increase in serious crimes between 2009 and 2013.
- Defilement was the most common serious crime of all serious crimes in 2013.
- In 2013, there were 3 prisoners in a space meant for one prisoner in Uganda.
- Western region registered the highest percentage of deaths in prison (33 percent) compared to other regions in 2013.
- There was a general reduction in road accidents with minor road accidents reducing by 16 percent and serious accidents by 1.7 percent in 2013 compared to 2012.

- Majority of road accident crashes occurred between 4.00 pm and 8.00 pm, while the lowest occurrences were between 12.00 am to 4.00am.
- Careless driving was the leading cause of road accidents (41 percent).

Chapter Three presents statistics on Production, which for purposes of this Abstract include Agriculture and Fisheries, Industry, Producer Prices, Energy, Building and Construction, Transport and Communications, Tourism and Migration. Below are the highlights of the Chapter:

Index of Production

- The Index of production for Manufacturing stood at 199.5 in the year 2013, indicating a 3.2 percent rise from the year 2012.
- The industry group 'Food Processing' registered the highest positive growth of 10.5 percent, followed by 'Saw Milling' (8.4 percent) and 'Other industry groups combined' recorded a positive rise of 5.7 percent.
- The industry group 'Textiles, Clothing and Footwear' dropped by 27.7 percent.

Energy

- Sales for all petroleum products rose by 2.4 percent from 1,125,473 cubic meters in 2012 to 1,152,436 cubic meters in 2013.
- The total petroleum products rose by 8.2 percent from 1,214,366 cubic meters in 2012 to 1,313,350 cubic meters in 2013.
- The total units of electricity purchased by Uganda Electricity Transmission Company increased by 3.2 percent from 2944 GWh in 2012 to 3040 GWh in 2013.
- The total units of electricity sold increased by 7 percent from 2738 GWh in 2012 to 2930 GWh in 2013.
- The total installed capacity of electricity power plants increased by 15.2 percent from 718.4 MW in 2012 to 827.5 MW in 2013.

Agriculture

- Total area planted of food crops increased to 5,745,000 Ha (0.3 percent) in 2013.
- Tea production increased by 3.4 percent in 2013.
- Tobacco production increased by 60.6 percent in 2013.
- In 2013, Maize production increased by about 0.5 percent, Bean production by 8.2 percent while Banana production declined by 2.8 percent.
- The quantity of Coffee procured in 2013 increased by 11.5 percent.
- Fish catch from Lake Victoria increased from 185.5 Mt in 2012 to 193 Mt in 2013.
- 93.6 percent of cattle breeds and 87.7 percent of poultry were Uganda are indigenous in 2013.

Building and Construction

- The Number of Plans submitted for Administrative Approval increased by 70.9 percent whereas those Approved increased by 117 percent in 2013.
- The Net Domestic Supply of Cement registered an increase of 3.0 percent in 2013 as compared to a 2.2 percent increase in 2012.

Transport

- The total length of roads paved rose by 5 percent kilometers from 3,317 kilometers in 2012 to 3,490 kilometers in 2013.
- The total length of roads unpaved fell by 1 percent from 17,683 kilometers in 2012 to 17,510 kilometers in 2013.
- Motor vehicle registration rose by 38.7 percent from 96,598 in 2012 to 133,945 in 2013.
- The total number of passengers passing through Entebbe International Airport rose by 9.1 percent from 1,342,112 in 2012 to 1,464,004 in 2013.

- There was a 0.4 percent fall in the volume of cargo from 55,907 tonnes in 2012 to 55,706 tonnes in 2013.

Communication

- Telephone subscribers increased by 10 percent from 16.7 million in 2012 to 18.3 million in 2013.
- The volume of talk time decreased by 70.5 percent from 14,092 million minutes in 2012 to 4,157 million minutes in 2013.
- The average on-net domestic call rate increased by 38.9 percent from 216 shillings in 2012 to 300 shillings in 2013.
- The total number of internet subscribers increased by 33.6 percent from 2,692,705 in 2012 to 3,625,559 in 2013.
- The total number of mobile money registered customers increased by 151.5 percent from 5.7 million customers in 2012 to 14.2 million customers in 2013.

Migration and Tourism

- The country recorded a total of 1.6 million arrivals and 1.5 million departures giving a net movement (arrival less departures) of 118,000 in 2013.
- The number of visitors to national parks increased from 152,000 in 2012 to 214,000 in 2013
- The most popularly visited national park in 2013 was Murchison Falls (33 percent), followed by Queen Elizabeth (32 percent) and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest (10 percent).
- 47 percent of the visitors to national parks are foreigners who are non-residents.

Chapter Four presents Macro-Economic Statistics including National Accounts, Prices, External Trade, Public Finance, Banking, Currency and Insurance. Below are the highlights of the Chapter:

National Accounts

- In FY 2013/14, GDP at constant (2002) market prices grew by 4.7 percent. The three broad sectors below registered growth as indicated;
 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (1.5 percent)
 - Industry (5.6 percent)
 - Services (5.6 percent)
- The per capita income at 2002 constant price grew from Ug. Shs 680,996 in 2012/13 to Ug. Shs 688,324 in 2013/14, a growth of 1.1 percent.

Consumer Price Indices

- Annual average Headline inflation rate in 2013 was 5.5 percent compared to 14.0 percent average inflation rate recorded in 2012.
- Annual average Core inflation rate decreased to 6.3 percent in 2013 from 14.7 percent recorded in 2012.
- Annual average Food Crops inflation rate for 2013 decreased to 2.6 percent from 9.7 percent recorded in 2012.
- During 2013, the local market registered relatively stable prices of fuel which caused the average EFU inflation rate to decrease to 0.6 percent from 15.5 percent recorded for the 2012.

Producer Price Indices

- The Producer Price Index-Manufacturing (Combined) which was at 252.81 for the calendar year ending December 2012 rose by an annual average of 1.2 percent to 255.79 for the year ending December 2013.
- The overall average Producer Price Index for hotels and restaurants rose by 0.7 percent in the year ending December 2013, compared to a rise of 6.2 percent in the year ending December 2012.

Construction Sector Indices

- The Average prices of inputs in the construction sector overall rose by 1.5 percent in 2013 compared to a 7.3 percent rise in 2012.
- The Inputs for Roads gravel registered the highest price increase of 6.2 percent in 2013.

External Trade Statistics

- The country experienced a trade deficit of US\$ 3,042 in the year 2013. This was however an improvement in comparison to 3,285 recorded in 2012.
- The total value of imports declined by 3.7 percent in 2013 after a significant increase of 20.2 percent in 2012.
- Total Export earnings were US\$ 2,829.0 million, a 2.4 percent increase in total exports value in the year 2013 compared to 2012.
- Contribution of formal Traditional Exports (TEs) to the overall formal export earnings increased from 25.1 percent in 2012 to 27.5 percent in 2013. This increase is attributed to the significant increase of 17.7 percent in the coffee earnings which is the country's main foreign exchange earner.
- Throughout the period under review, the Asian continent remained the major source of Uganda's imports while the COMESA regional bloc maintained its lead as the main destination for Uganda's exports.

Government Finance Statistics

- During the FY 2012/13, the central government revenue rose to Shs. 8,277 billion from Shs. 7,763.4 billion in the FY 2011/12.
- In FY 2012/13, taxes on goods and services (VAT and Excise taxes) continued being the main source of government tax revenue with their share to total revenue being at 46.5 percent.
- There was a decline of 1.2 percent in central government expenditure in FY 2012/13 compared to the FY 2011/12.
- Roads and General Public Administration took the largest share of the central government expenditure.
- Grants from Central government remain the major source of Local government revenue accounting for 89.2 percent of the total revenue in FY 2012/13.
- Local government recurrent expenditure increased by about 14 percent in the FY 2012/13 compared to the expenditure in 2011/12.
- The largest share of Local government recurrent expenditure went to Education accounting for 49.8 percent.

Banking and Currency

- Net Foreign Assets increased by 6.7 percent in June 2013 compared to June 2012.
- Net Domestic Assets increase by 6.7 percent as at June 2013 compared to June 2012.
- Broad money increased by 6.6 percent in June 2013 compared to the June 2012.
- The Central Bank Rate average lending to commercial Banks decreased to 15.0 percent in 2013 compared to the 25.0 percent in 2012.
- Commercial banks deposit rate decreased to 2.6 percent in June 2013 from an increase of 3.5 percent in June 2012.
- Commercial banks total assets increased from 14,411.6 billion as at June 2012 to 15,692.1 billion shillings as at June 2013, representing an 8.9 percent growth in total assets.

Insurance

- The number of life policies issued in 2011 went up by 358.9 percent from 1,788 in 2011 to 8,205 in 2012.
- Life insurance gross premium incomings increased by 13.5 percent from 34,586 million in 2011 to 39,255 million shillings in 2012.

- The Non-life paid and outstanding claims category went up by 20.8 percent in 2012 compared to 8.5 percent increase in 2011. The life paid and outstanding claims registered and overall decline of 30.7 percent in 2012 compared to a growth of 31.3 percent in 2011.

GLOSSARY

Agriculture	This term is used to describe crops, livestock, poultry and fishing activities.
Assets	Assets are the property of a business. They may be classified as Current assets consisting of cash, stock and book debts; Fixed assets consisting of buildings, plant and machinery; and Intangible assets being the value of goodwill or patents.
Aviation fuel	This is more purified kerosene fuel used in aviation gas-turbine engines.
Base period	The reference period, to which a series of index numbers relate, It is usually expressed as 100.
BCG (Bacillus Camete Guerin)	This is a vaccine against Tuberculosis.
Bio-mass energy	This is energy that is obtained from fuel wood, charcoal and crop residues.
Broad money - (M2) A	This is equivalent to (M2) plus certificates of deposit.
Broad money - (M3)	This is equivalent to (M2) A plus foreign currency deposits.
Broad money – (M2)	This consists of the currency in circulation, as well as the demand, time and savings deposits. The deposits are held by the private sector and exclude those held by the central government.
Cohabiting	A state where a man and woman are not officially married but are living together in a sexual union.
Crime	Is an unlawful act or omission punishable by law
Diesel fuel	This is fuel used for internal combustion in diesel engines and as a burner fuel in heating installations such as furnaces. Another name for this product is automotive gasoil.
Divorced	A condition where legally married couples legally separate for life and each stays away from the other thereafter. However either of the two (man or woman) can re-marry.
DMBs	It stands for Deposit Money Banks. It refers to commercial banks in our institutional settings.
DPT	This is a vaccine against three diseases. These are Diphtheria, Pertusis (whooping cough) and Tetanus.
Economic activity	Covers all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use.
Employed Persons	Persons in paid employment who work for wage or salary in cash or in kind or both and have a formal job attachment.
Employment	This is restricted to only the working age population who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. "For pay or profit" refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions.
Employment status	Refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his/her position at his/her place of work and his/her mode of remuneration.
Enterprise	This is a single legal entity or a combination of legal entities. It may also be a sole legal unit carrying out one or more activities at one or more locations. It may alternatively be several establishments.
Establishment	This is an economic unit engaged in one or predominantly one kind of